

The Knoxville Independent

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718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
District 19.
Headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn.
Room 112 Henson Bldg., Wai. Ave. and Prince St. Old phone 881.I. J. Smith President
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DELEGATES TO TENNESSEE
FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR
TENNESSEE

I. J. Smith Grayville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY
FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR
KENTUCKY

Chas. E. Wells East Bernstadt, Ky.

Twenty-five states now have public
employment offices.Contracts made by the Canadian gov-
ernment contain a fair wages clause.Organized labor at Seattle, Wash.,
plans to establish a trade union bank.Printers of Bozeman, Mont., have re-
ceived an advance in wages of \$1.50
per week.At Hamilton, O., the building inspec-
tor, street commissioner and chief of
police are all union men.Almost 20 per cent of tuberculosis
among workers is due to occupational
hazards and working conditions.

ECUADOR'S LABOR LAW.

Provides That No Man Shall Work Over
Eight Hours Without Extra Pay.Ecuador's new eight hour law, the
text of which appeared in the Registro
Oficial of Sept. 12, provides that no
employee of any kind shall be forced
to work more than eight hours daily,
six days a week, and exempts him
from work on Sundays and legal holi-
days.If the employee is requested to work
longer than eight hours he is paid 25
per cent overtime for the extra work
done during the day, 50 per cent over-
time from 6 in the evening to mid-
night and 100 per cent after that hour.This percentage is computed on the
wage corresponding to an hour's work
during the day and is to be paid on
that basis for each additional hour.The laborer who because of his em-
ployment has to work in shifts under
the law is not entitled to the per-
centage of overtime according to the
hours of work, but he can claim pay-
ment for working more than eight
hours according to the percentage of
overtime that fits the case.The employer and the employee or
day laborer by the new law must give
each other thirty days' notice before
making any change or else be liable to
suit.Police judges and parochial constables
of the republic are authorized to
judge all such actions without delay
and summarily, nothing else being re-
quired for bringing action than the re-
gistering of the complaint.

A. F. of L. Officers Re-elected.

At its recent convention at Baltimore
the American Federation of Labor
unanimously re-elected the following
officers: President, Samuel Gompers;
vice presidents, James Duncan, James
O'Connell, D. A. Hayes, Joseph P. Val-
entine, John R. Alpine, H. B. Perham,
Frank Duffy, William Green; treasurer,
John B. Lennon; secretary, Frank Mor-
rison.UNION LABOR'S
BEST INVESTMENTWhat High Dues Have Done
For Brewery Workers.

VALUE OF A RESERVE FUND

Prime Object of a Trade Organization
Should Be to Provide a Substantial
Treasury—A Strong Bank Account a
Preventive Rather Than an Induce-
ment of Strikes.By JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
Secretary International Union of United
Brewery Workmen.Whenever you find a workman
who refuses to join the organization of
his trade with the query "Why should
I pay my money into your labor union?"
you can take it for granted that he is
one creature who wants to get the
benefit of all that which has been
accomplished by organized labor with-
out any personal effort or sacrifice.The American trade unionists know
that their labor organizations have
brought them hundredfold—yes, thou-
sandfold—in return for their invest-
ments, and if we analyze the proposi-
tion we find that the returns grow in
proportion to our investments. As an
illustration I take the brewery work-
ers' organization.In 1886, when the brewery workers,
or, rather, the journeymen brewers,
organized, they were probably the most
exploited and mistreated workers of
America, with the one exception of
the bakery workers. The journeymen
brewers' organization started out as a
cheap dues paying organization; the
local dues were only 25 cents per
month, of which 10 cents went to their
national organization. The consequence
was—no local treasury and no more
funds in the national treasury than to
pay for the running expenses.The brewery proprietors, like all oth-
er employers, were naturally aware of
the financial as well as of the numeri-
cal strength of the organization and
decided to exterminate the organiza-
tion if possible, which they demon-
strated by the general lockout of 1888.While the employers failed in the
end, it nevertheless showed that if it
would have been any other industry
except the brewing industry the plan
would have succeeded.From 1886 until the time when the
local dues were increased and the dues
to the national organization raised
from 10 to 25 cents per month, but very
slow progress was made in bettering
wages and reducing hours.Since 1903 the dues to the interna-
tional union as well as to the local
union have been increased again, so
that now the per capita tax to the in-
ternational organization is 33-1/3 cents
per member per month, without any
other except a seven dollar strike ben-
efit to each member. This gives the or-
ganization a militant character and is
responsible for our progress in reduc-
tion of hours and increase of wages.If you stop to think that the wages of
the brewery workers twenty-five years
ago were between \$40 and \$50 per
month for twelve to fourteen hours a
day's work and that now the wages
are from \$18 to \$28 per week for an
almost universal eight hour working
day, you will come to the conclusion
that the investments of these work-
men in the form of dues brought
thousands upon thousands of per cent
of interest to them.If an organization carries benefit
systems, such as death and sick ben-
efits and out of work benefits, this
should not detract from the prime ob-
ject of the labor organization, but
should be carried on a separate and
distinct basis. An organization with a
cheap dues system which pays a death
benefit cannot be of any great help in
the economic struggle of the workers
of their trade. The confidence of the
workers in their fight for better condi-
tions depends a great deal upon the
financial ability of the international
organization to support them in case of
an economic struggle. We see in man-
ifestations strikes inaugurated with re-
sults that support them financially by
the international organization, and in
most instances these strikes are the
ones which result in defeats for the
workers.I hope to see the time come when
every labor organization in America
will have a sufficient reserve fund to
support its entire membership at least
for one month's struggle. We have
found that a good reserve fund is rather
a preventive than an inducement
for strikes.While many members in the labor
organizations look upon the accumula-
tion of funds by the organization with
distrust and disfavor, it is the only
safeguard for the stability of the labor
movement. I hope to see the day come
when the labor organizations through-
out the country will invest their money
in banks of their own—in "co-operative
labor banks," where the workers can
borrow in time of peace to develop
homes, pay back in small installments
and be able to get support in time of
war instead of having the employers
in control of their funds through ar-
rangements with the banks.—American
Federationist.

Congressman Keating Re-elected.

Congressman Keating, a member of
the International Typographical union,
author of the child labor bill enacted
last summer, was re-elected in the
Third district of Colorado by a plural-
ity that reaches 5,000. Keating was
fought by the corporate interests of
the state, but regardless of the fight
made against him the political power
of the working people who were loyal
to Keating prevailed at the ballot box.TENNESSEE HAS
MILLION DEFICITSTATE TREASURER DUNLAP AND
COMPTROLLER THOMPSON RE-
PORT SERIOUS CONDITION.

GOVERNOR RYE IS CHAIRMAN

Loss of Revenue in Doing Away With
Liquor Tax—Settlement Must Be
Made At Once.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Nashville, Tenn.—At a conference
on state taxation held in Treasurer
Dunlap's office it was stated by both
Mr. Dunlap and Comptroller Thomp-
son that Tennessee is face to face with
a deficit of one million dollars. The
purpose of the conference was to de-
vise means for the relief of this condi-
tion.Governor Rye was unanimously
elected chairman, and C. B. McCabe,
secretary. Comptroller Thompson
made a statement showing how the
deficit of \$1,000,000 in the last few
years had been created. He called at-
tention to the falling off of receipts
from county court clerks, and said the
collections from the county trustees
had not increased. He also spoke of
the loss of revenue in doing away with
the liquor tax, and said the state
would have to raise \$1,000,000 in re-
venue in the next two years more than
the present income of the state.Mr. Thompson was asked if he had
considered a bond issue, and he said
he had, because the \$1,000,000 deficit
had to be taken care of at once. Mr.
Granberry said the assessment laws
were defective and unjust, and for that
reason men had come to where they
had to dodge their taxes. He said
even perjury was used to escape un-
just taxation. He said he believes an
equalization board is useless and would
continue to be until a sound assess-
ment law is enacted.

SHORT AGRICULTURE COURSE

Six Weeks' Instruction Begins at Uni-
versity of Tennessee.Knoxville, Tenn.—A six weeks' short
course in agriculture was begun last
Monday at the University of Tennes-
see. The purpose of the short course
is to give a practical understanding of
the various phases of farming that will
apply to any farm. Work in agronomy,
animal husbandry, dairying and hor-
ticulture is to be given each day
throughout the six weeks, so that the
student will have a well-rounded
course, touching all the problems re-
lating to farming. The instruction is
simple, direct and practical, and as
far as possible the student learns by
doing, comparatively little book work
being required, although in every way
possible the habit of reading is encour-
aged. The full equipment of the col-
lege of agriculture and of the experi-
ment station, including the farms and
the library, are available for the use
of short course students. At the end
of the course a certificate will be
given to show the amount of work
done in each subject.

TENNESSEE BREVITIES

Rockwood, Tenn.—The general mer-
chandise store owned and occupied by
E. H. Ward was burned here. The
loss is estimated at \$2,000, with small
insurance.Memphis, Tenn.—Millard West, aged
21, railroad brakeman, who came to
Memphis a week ago from Ford, Ky.,
was crushed to death while at work.
His body was shipped home.Johnson City, Tenn.—Superintendent
A. G. Kusecker, of the fishery, near
Erwin, is expecting to prepare for the
streams of East Tennessee, Southwest-
ern Virginia and Western North Caro-
lina more than one million black bass
and rainbow trout.Chattanooga, Tenn.—Hamilton county
court elected J. W. Abel, superin-
tendent of schools; Will F. Chamlee,
county attorney; Frank Spurlock and
L. W. Bates members of the county
high school board. The court then ad-
journd for a week.Knoxville, Tenn.—Recommendations
for the further improvement of Knox
county roads, with a detailed report of
the operations of the good roads com-
mission for the past year were sub-
mitted to the county court at its quar-
terly meeting last Monday.Jefferson City, Tenn.—Dr. J. J. Bur-
nett has issued an open letter, in which
he discusses the proposed removal of
Carson and Newman College to Knox-
ville, Morristown, Newport, Johnson
City or elsewhere. He advises against
the removal, contending that the insti-
tution has become a vital part of Jeffer-
son City, and that it should remain
here.Rockwood, Tenn.—Fire of undeter-
mined origin completely destroyed the
Roane county high school at Kingston,
together with the entire contents
which included two fine pianos, the
county teachers' library and a fine pri-
vate library belonging to Prof. J. P.
Griffith, and all the school records.
The building and contents were in-
sured for \$25,000 which will partially
cover the loss.

Union Label Shown are the best

If a naturalized citizen of the United
States leaves for another country for a
period of one to three years without
giving notice of his absence to the fed-
eral officials is the United States re-
sponsible for his actions while he is
away? Does he lose his citizenship?
I am under the impression there was a
bill passed covering this question.Following is the second section of
the expatriation act of March 2, 1907.
That any American citizen shall be
deemed to have expatriated himself
when he has been naturalized in any
foreign state in conformity with its
laws or when he has taken an oath of
allegiance to any foreign state. When
any naturalized citizen shall have re-
sided for two years in the foreign state
from which he came, or for five years
in any other foreign state, it shall be
presumed that he has ceased to be an
American citizen, and the place of his
general abode shall be deemed his
place of residence during said years;
provided, however, that such presump-
tion may be overcome on the presenta-
tion of satisfactory evidence to a diplo-
matic or consular officer of the United
States under such rules and regula-
tions as the department of state may
prescribe; and provided also that no
American citizen shall be allowed to
expatriate himself when his country
is at war.What is meant by the "Seven Dials"
of London, or from what is the term
derived?The Seven Dials in London is a place
where seven streets branch off—viz: 1.
Great Earl street; 2. Little Earl street;
3. Great St. Andrew's street; 4. Little
St. Andrew's street; 5. Great White
Lion street; 6. Little White Lion street;
7. Queen street. The long cross stone
which stood in the middle center had
seven squares at the top and a dial on
each square.When was the title "majesty" given
to kings?It was first used of the emperors of
Germany. The first king to receive it
was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.
It was first used of an English sov-
ereign in 1520, on the Field of Cloth of
Gold, when Francis I., so addressed
Henry VIII. James I. adopted the pre-
sented English style of "sacred or most
excellent majesty." Henry VIII. was
commonly addressed as "dread sov-
ereign." Before his time the English
usage was by no means uniform. Henry
IV. in 1399 was styled "grace" and
"my liege." Henry VI. in 1422 was
"excellent grace." Edward IV., 1461,
was "most high and mighty prince." Henry
VII., 1485, was "highness."Please give a few expressions or pi-
riotic sentiments uttered by noted
Americans which have become historic.George Washington in his farewell
address, "The name of American, which
belongs to your national capacity, must
always exalt the just pride of patriot-
ism more than any appellation derived
from local discriminations." Patrick
Henry, "I am not a Virginian, but an
American." Daniel Webster, "Thank
God I also am an American." Andrew
Jackson, "Our federal union—it must
be preserved." John A. Dix, "If any
one attempts to haul down the Ameri-
can flag shoot him on the spot." Abra-
ham Lincoln, "That government of the
people, by the people, for the people,
shall not perish from the earth."Did any European country declare the
Southern Confederacy belligerents, and
if so what countries?Great Britain, France, Spain and
Portugal in the order named recog-
nized the Southern Confederacy as bel-
ligerents.Who was the author of the sentence,
"Eternal vigilance is the price of lib-
erty?"Its origin in exactly that form is un-
certain. John P. Curran, a noted Irish
orator (1750-1817), said in a public
speech at Dublin in 1808: "It is the
common fate of the indolent to see
their rights become a prey to the ac-
tive. The condition upon which God
bath given liberty to man is eternal
vigilance, which condition, if he break,
servitude is at once the consequence of
his crime and the punishment of his
guilt." There is the germ of the senti-
ment, somewhat enunciated by words.
Wendell Phillips, American anti-slav-
ery agitator, in a public speech in 1852
quoted "Eternal vigilance is the price
of liberty" as from Thomas Jefferson,
but it has not been found in that form
in Jefferson's writings. Probably Wen-
dell Phillips got the sentiment from
Curran and, quoting from memory, at-
tributed it to Jefferson in an improved
form.Does the United States confer medals
of honor on soldiers for bravery in war?
Did it ever do so?It does not now, there being no law
on the subject at present, but it did at
one time. In 1862 congress authorized
the president "to cause 2,000 medals of
honor to be prepared with suitable em-
blematic devices and to direct that the
same be presented in the name of con-
gress to such noncommissioned officers
and privates as shall most distinguish
themselves by their gallantry in action
and their soldier-like qualities during
the present insurrection." This was
followed in March, 1863, by an act
making commissioned officers eligible.
Twenty thousand dollars was appropri-
ated for the purpose, and a bronze
medal was prepared and several thou-
sands conferred on officers and soldiers.
This decoration is called Medal of Honor
of the United States; also Congres-
sional Medal of Honor.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Now Is the Time!

You know the European war
has temporarily stopped
the flow of foreign goods to
this shore. Now is the time
to learn to use "Made In
America" articles.You don't have to buy any-
thing made outside of the
United States. This coun-
try produces what you
want—or it soon will.When you buy at home you
keep your money at home
and not in the coffers of the
European markets.WAGE ADVANCE IN
TWO INDUSTRIESMeat Handlers and Garment
Workers to Get More Pay.

MORE THAN 80,000 AFFECTED

Prosperity Impels Big Firms to Volun-
tarily Add About \$4,000,000 a Year to
Workers in Meat Packing Establish-
ments—Chicago Garment Workers
Also Raised.Two large groups of Chicago workers
have been granted raises in pay and
shorter working hours.The advance in pay goes to the thou-
sands of men and women employed in
the big packing houses of the stock-
yards.The shorter working hours go to 20-
000 garment workers without reduction
of pay, and with time and a half for
all overtime work.An increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour on
a ten hour day for all employees of the
operating department all over the United
States was granted by Wilson &
Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris
& Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby.The increase will affect more than
60,000 men employed in the big pack-
ing centers and will mean a payroll in-
crease of more than \$4,000,000 annu-
ally. More than half the men affected
are employed in the Chicago stock-
yards, and the local payrolls will be
swelled more than \$8,000 a day.The actions of both packers and gar-
ment manufacturers were voluntary.
In neither case was there a threat of
labor difficulties, and executives of con-
cerns in both industries say the in-
creases and cutting of hours of labor
are merely results of demand for labor,
coupled with the policy of sharing
profits with workmen."We want to take care of our men
properly," said Thomas E. Wilson,
president of Wilson & Co. "Conditions
in the food line are good, and the com-
panies are able to give the increase.
In our plant the men will get the extra
money on the regular pay day, Nov.
13."At the Swift, Armour and Morris
plants superintendents confirmed the
report that the increase had been
granted. The present working day of
ten hours was not shortened. At this
time the average wage in the packing
houses is \$2.50 a day.The reduction of working time from
fifty hours to forty-eight hours a week
affects all shops owned by members of
the Wholesale Clothiers' association of
Chicago. Pay will not be reduced, and
time and a half will be paid for extra
work.The action will place more than \$1-
300,000 a year extra in the pay en-
velopes of the men and women employed
in the garment manufacturing indus-
try, according to Jacob Abt, president
of the association, because of the great
amount of extra work during the busy
seasons.The change goes into effect on Dec.
1. The time reduction brings the hours
of labor below those required in the
contract between the union and Hart,
Schaffner & Marx, in which fifty hours
a week is the basis of pay. The reduc-
tion is the third in working hours in
the last three years.The shops in the association are: B.
Kuppenheimer & Co., Alfred Decker
& Cohn, Hirsch-Wickwire company,
Nathan & Fisher, Leopold, Solomon &
Eisenhardt, Mayer Bros., Rosenwald &
Wells, L. Abt & Sons, Edelheimer-Stein
company and Schoenberg Bros.Send us your job printing.
We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

WORKING FOR THE LORD.

A Pathetic Incident In Which Two
Wandering Printers Took Part.Printers may or may not be religious,
a question that has been mooted of
late, but there is no denying the fact
that, considering his limited means,
the old time roadster dispensed charity
with a lavish hand, which recalls to
mind an incident for the truth of which
the writer can vouch.The heroes of the story are still liv-
ing and would never forgive me if I
published their names, so their identi-
ties are concealed under the prosaic
cognomens of Bill Jones and Sam
Smith, who at the time were riding
the cushions from Amarillo to Fort
Worth, Tex. Besides their tickets they
had about \$2 apiece and were comfort-
ably settled in the smoker for the long
night ride. At Clarendon a man in the
garb of a laborer boarded the train
and took the seat ahead of them. When
the conductor had passed through the
coach the man took a letter from his
pocket, and as he read it seemed to be
laboring under some deep emotion. Bill
stood it for awhile, then kindly inquired
if it might be of any assistance.
Briefly, the poor fellow's story follows:
He lived over in eastern Texas, with
his wife and three small children, and
because of infected lungs had gone up
into the drier Panhandle country in
hope of recovering his health. He had
worked just one day picking cotton
when he received a letter from his wife
saying that their baby was dying and
kept asking for him. So he had cashed
in the day, bought a ticket as far as
his money would take him and started
home. His ticket would carry him
only a few more stations, leaving a dis-
tance of several hundred miles still to
be negotiated before he reached his
destination. But he had asked the Lord
to help him and knew that somehow
and in some way he was going to get
home."You are going to get home all right,"
said Bill. "Just loan me that letter for
a few minutes and stay right where
you are. Come on, Sam; I'm going to
"sub" for the Lord tonight and need
your moral support."Sam followed wonderingly as Bill led
the way back into the crowded rear
Pullman, where they arrived as the
train stopped at a water tank."Ladies and gentlemen," Bill began
"I never made a speech in my life and
don't know how. But I have something
important to say to you, so I'm just
going to say it."Then he told the story briefly and
simply and used the poor little pitiful
letter as a peroration."And now, folks," he concluded, "it's
up to us. I'm going to pass the hat.
Don't be afraid of oversubscribing this
loan to the Lord. If there is anything
left after buying the railroad ticket it
will come in handy to pay for a little
white coffin and a few loaves of bread."As Bill started down the aisle, hat
extended, some of the men were cough-
ing suspiciously and most of the wo-
men were crying, but they were all
digging up. The same performance
was repeated in three other coaches,
and over \$100 was dropped into the
hat. Bill and Sam missed breakfast in
Fort Worth the next morning. Their
\$4 had gone into the hat too."And the greatest of these is charity,
whose soft mantle covers a multitude
of sins."—E. E. Lowe in Typographical
Journal.

Switchmen's Demands.

To grant the wage demands of 5,500
switchmen on thirteen railroads would
increase the payroll \$1,918,000 a year,
it was testified at the federal arbitra-
tion board hearing in New York by
John G. Walber in behalf of the roads.
These lines, he stated, had gross earn-
ings of \$500,207,924 in the last fiscal
year, and their total operating expenses
were \$332,681,287. Wages, he added,
amounted to 60.52 per cent of the oper-
ating expenses.Send us your job printing.
We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.